Sl. No.	Name of the Trade Union (CTUOs)	Number of Delegates	Name of the Meeting
9.	INTUC	1	Tripartite meeting on Social & Labour Issues in the Pulp & Paper Industry, 20—28 October, 1992, Geneva
10.	BMS	1	12th Session of Building, Civil Engg. and Public Works Committee of ILO, 2—10 December, 92, Geneva
1993			
11.	INTUC	2	80th Session of International Labour Conference of ILO, 2—22 June, 1993, Geneva
	BMS	2	-do-
	HMS	2	-do-
1994			
12.	INTUC	1	10th Session of the Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, 4—12 May, 1994, Geneva
13.	INTUC	1	30th Session of Metal Trades Committee, 12—20 January, 94 Geneva
14.	INTUC	2	81st Session of International Labour Conference of ILO, 7—24 June, 94, Geneva
	BMS	2	-do-
	HMS	2	-do-

Representations from Powerloom Workers of Andhra Pradesh

3594. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAHA
SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:
SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received, alleging that due to non application of labour and factory laws the workers of the Powerloom units in Andhra Pradesh are made to work for more than eight hours a day and they are not paid standard wages and also extra wages for the overtime work;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any communication from the Commissioner of Handlooms, Andhra Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Government have received a representation as also a communication from the Commissioner of Handlooms, Andhra Pradesh regarding extension of labour laws to the Powerloom units.

(c) The powerloom units employing 10 or more persons and situated in the notified areas are covered/coverable under the ESI Scheme.

The powerlooms employing 20 or more persons are coverable under the EPF & MP Act but EPFO does not have any data exclusively for powerloom units.

Powerloom sector employing more than 10 workers come automatically under the definition of 'Factories' as defined under the Factories Act. Even

units employing less than 10 workers can also be covered under the Factories act through a Notification to be issued by the concerned State Governments under Section 85 of Factories Act. As a policy matter, all hazardous factories are to be covered under the Factories Act irrespective of the number of workers employed therein. Some State Governments like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have notified 'Powerloom sector' as factories under Section 85 of the Factories Act.

Since powerloom units are generally small in size employing less than 10 workers it was not found feasible to bring them under the purview of the labour laws. However, the issue of protection of the interests of the workers has been taken up with the State Governments and Central Government had directed the State Governments to ensure that the labour regulations are enforced by the State Governments and specific attention be given to proper working conditions of the powerloom workers.

Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers in the Country

3595. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 162 and Unstarred Question 1863 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th March, 1994 and 8th August, 1994, respectively, and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has carried out any economic impact study on the effects of proposed restrictions on beedi sales around the country;

(b) whether the Ministry propose to provide financial assistance to beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh who would be declared redundant as a consequence thereof; and

(c) how much funds have been earmarked for 1994-95 to help beedi workers thrown out of employment due to proposed restrictions on sale and produce of beedis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR SHRI P.A. SANGMA:(a) to (c) No, Sir. It is felt that the legislation proposed by the Ministry of Health may not significantly affect employment situation in the Beedi Industry for the present.

Indian Representatives for ILO

3596. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Indian representatives (i.e. Government employees and employers) on the International Labour Organisation with their names and qualifications;

(b) what are the criteria of selecting persons for such nominations;

(c) the details of their terms; and

(d) whether there is any mechanism of evaluating the benefits drawn by the country because of the work done by our representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) consists of (i) a General Conference of representatives of the Member States (ii) a Government Body comprising representatives of governments employers and workers and (iii) an International Labour Office, whose staff have responsibilities that are international in character and who are appointed by the Director General under regulations approved by the Governing Body.

The Governing Body is the executive organ of the ILO on which employers' and workers' representatives and some of the Government representatives are appointed for a three year term on the basis of elections. India, by virtue of being one the ten countries of 'Chief industrial importance', has a permanent